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ABSTRACT

Activities in this elementary school unit about the 1980 presidential election can easily be adapted to any election. Fact sheets list the main functions of the president, 10 steps in becoming president, qualifications for the presidency, qualifications and duties of the vice president, election vocabulary, an explanation of the electoral college, and a list of all United States presidents. Activity sheets involve students in researching the family and professional background of each presidential candidate, creating campaign badges, learning relevant vocabulary, making a voting booth, keeping a score sheet of the election, and simulating election day activities. Teacher answer sheets are provided. The document is one of a collection of materials from the Iowa Area Education Agency 7 Teacher Center Project. (LP)

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Presidential ELECTION '80 and the Past Presidents

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THE PRESIDENCY

MAIN FUNCTIONS

- Chief of State
- Chief Executive
- Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces
- Foreign Policy Maker
- Party Leader
- Popular Leader

MAIN POWERS

- Signs bills into laws
- Vetoes bills
- Proposes legislation
- Makes treaties *
- Makes executive appointments
- Appoints *
  - Cabinet Members
  - Ambassadors
  - Supreme Court Justices
  - Committee Members

*Subject to Senate Approval

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A.

1. Any person who is 35 years of age or older, who has lived in the United States for 14 years, and who has been a U. S. citizen from birth, can declare himself a candidate for the Presidency.

2. A candidate competes with other candidates for nomination by a particular political party.

3. The chosen candidate of each party then campaigns. Each tries to prove to the voters that he or she is the best qualified to be President - because of his or her party platform, experience, and executive ability.

4. The campaign ends on Election Day - the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Each candidate votes and waits for the election results while voters go to the polls.

5. After the polls are closed, the votes are counted. Each vote is part of the popular vote.

6. The candidate winning the most votes in a state gets that state's electoral votes.

7. A state gets one electoral vote for each of its congressmen plus one vote for each of its two senators. The smallest number of electoral votes a state can have is three. (Remember that the House of Representatives is based on the population of each state.)

8. Men and women called electors represent their states and cast their state's electoral votes on a date soon after the popular election.

9. The candidate having the greatest number of electoral votes is officially elected President.

10. In case of a tie or no one candidate receives the required 270 electoral votes, the members of the House of Representatives hold a special election to determine the winner among the Presidential candidates.

Find Out About. . . . .

JAMES EARL CARTER

Birth date and place: _____

Early life and family: _____

_____

Education: _____

_____

_____

Military Service: _____

_____

_____

Adult family life: _____

_____

_____

Career: _____

_____

_____

Government experience: _____

_____

_____

Advantages: _____

_____

_____

Disadvantages: _____

_____

_____

Find Out About. . . . .

RONALD WILSON REAGAN

Birth date and place: _____

Early life and family: _____

_____

Education: _____

_____

_____

Military Service: _____

_____

_____

Adult family life: _____

_____

_____

Career: _____

_____

_____

Government experience: _____

_____

_____

Advantages: _____

_____

_____

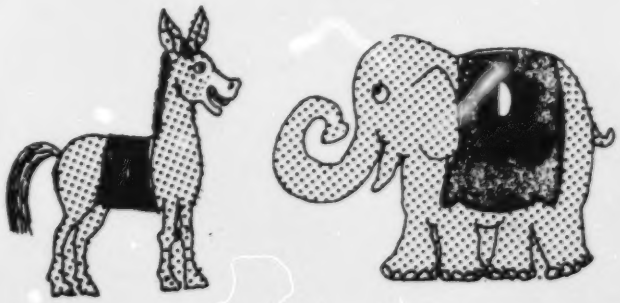
Disadvantages: _____

_____

_____

CREATING CAMPAIGN BADGES

1. Hand out circles of heavy white paper.
2. Students create slogans. Use markers.
3. Laminate badges.
4. Cut out.
5. Students pin on the badges and wear them.



Our President has to:

1. be at least thirty-five years old.
2. have been born in the U.S.A.
3. have lived in this country at least fourteen years.

Write new qualifications to become President.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

REQUIREMENTS:. Born citizen
. At least 35 years old
. Resident for minimum of 14 years

USUALLY ELECTED TO PROVIDE:

. Geographic balance
. Added voter appeal

OFFICIAL DUTIES:

. Presides over the Senate
. Acts as President if Chief Executive is incapacitated.

UNOFFICIAL DUTIES:

. Presides over committees
. Represents the President abroad and at official functions

*Find out information about the two men running for the Vice-Presidency.

GEORGE BUSH	WALTER MONDALE

* Why has the importance of the Vice-President changed in recent years?

ELECTION DICTIONARY

1. Absentee Voting - voting by mail in advance of election. Permitted in many states for servicemen, voters who are ill, and people who are traveling or working out of town.

2. Ballot - a vote or sheet of paper used in voting.

3. Caucus - a closed meeting of party members to elect candidates or to deciee policy.

4. Coattails - when a candidate for major office wins by a wide margin, less popular candidates for other offices running on the same ticket are apt also to win election. This is called "riding the coattails" of a popular candidate.

5. Convention - meeting to choose candidates.

6. Dark horse - surprise candidate who wins support for nomination when no decision can be made between leading candidates.

7. Donkey - symbol of Democratic party.

8. Draft - popular move to persuade unwilling candidate to run for office.

9. Electoral College - body of electors chosen by the states to perform the official election of the President and Vice-President.

10. Electoral Vote - number of votes held by a state in the Electoral College.

11. Elephant - symbol of the Republican party.

12. GOP - "Grand Old Party", nickname for Republican party.

13. Grass roots - reference to the sentiments of people at the local level.

14. Incumbent - person holding office.

15. Lame Duck - officeholder who is finishing an unexpired term after failing to win re-election.

16. Landslide - big vote that gives a candidate an overwhelming victory.

17. Majority - more than half of the votes.

18. Minority - less than half of the votes.

19. Nomination - election by a political party of a candidate to run for election.

20. Platform - a statement of policy by a political party.

21. Primary - election in which political party members choose candidate for the general election.

22. Split ticket - ballot on which voter supports candidates of more than one party.

23. Straight ticket - ballot cast for all candidates of one party.

24. Third party - political party other than Republican or Democrat.

25. Turnout - the prople who turn out to vote in an election.

* Use the Election Dictionary sheet and write in the correct terms.

1. Since Carter is already in office, he is the _____ candidate for President.

2. If Carter does not get re-elected, he will become a _____ President since people know that he will be leaving office.

3. If a person voted for just one political party on their ballot, they voted a _____.

4. A candidate who is not well-known and is a surprise choice to run for office is a _____.

5. A person who knows that he will be out of town during an election may still vote by _____.

6. The man did not want to run for office. However, a _____ movement was organized to try to change his mind.

7. Republicans have less members in Congress and are the _____ party.

8. When a candidate wins by a large majority, we say he wins in a _____.

9. Reagan won his party's _____ _____ at the Republican Convention in Detroit in July.

10. John Anderson became a _____ candidate for President.

11. The news media have many reports on voter _____ on election day. They tell how many voters cast ballots.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

American voters will choose a President and Vice-President on November 4. However. the election is not over on that date. The popular vote does not directly elect the President and Vice-President.

The American voters in November are really voting for a group of people called electors. These 538 electors actually elect the President and Vice-President. Each state has a number of electors equal to its number of members in the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives. The District of Columbia has 3 electoral votes. Each state's entire electoral vote usually goes to one candidate.

The electors will cast their votes in December in their state capitals. Then, in January the members of Congress will get together to count the electoral votes. The president of the Senate, the nation's Vice-President, is in charge of the count. The winning number is 270. If no candidate receives more than the half of electoral votes cast, the matter goes to the U. S. House of Representatives. Each state has only one vote for this election. The House chooses the President from the three highest names on the list.

The Founding Fathers seemed to doubt the public's judgment. They feared some bad leader might fool the people. An Electoral College, made up of sound citizens, would supposedly make a wiser choice. Also, since no well-organized political parties existed at the time the Constitution was written, the members of the Constitutional Convention had to find a practical way to get the names of possible presidential candidates before the people. A meeting of a few prominent men seemed the simplest way to select possible candidates.

* Do further research to find advantages and disadvantages of the Electoral College system.

Presidents win elections with electoral votes. You may record these votes here - during or after the count. The winning number is 270.

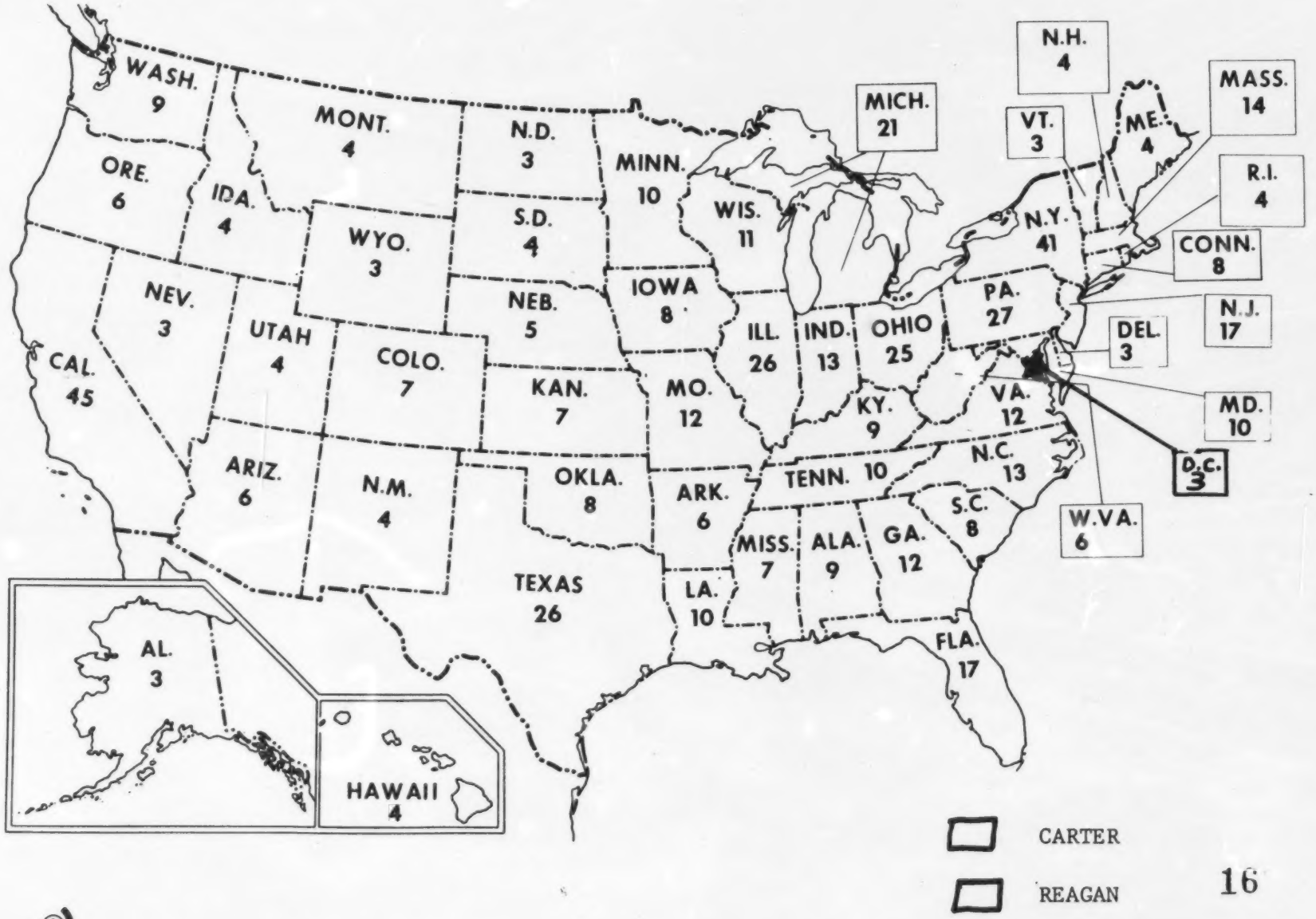
ELECTION SCORE SHEET

Remember: Each state has a number of electors equal to its number of members in the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives. Almost always all of a state's electoral votes go to one candidate.

	Reagan	Carter
Alabama (9)		
Alaska (3)		
Arizona (6)		
Arkansas (6)		
California (45)		
Colorado (7)		
Connecticut (8)		
Deleware (3)		
District of Columbia (3)		
Florida (17)		
Georgia (12)		
Hawaii (4)		
Idaho (4)		
Illinois (26)		
Indiana (13)		
Iowa (8)		
Kansas (7)		
Kentucky (9)		
Louisiana (10)		
Maine (4)		
Maryland (10)		
Massachusetts (14)		
Michigan (21)		
Minnesota (10)		
Mississippi (7)		
Missouri (12)		

	Reagan	Carter
Montana (4)		
Nebraska (5)		
Nevada (3)		
New Hampshire (4)		
New Jersey (17)		
New Mexico (4)		
New York (41)		
North Carolina (13)		
North Dakota (13)		
Ohio (25)		
Oklahoma (8)		
Oregon (6)		
Pennsylvania (27)		
Rhode Island (4)		
South Carolina (8)		
South Dakota (4)		
Tennessee (10)		
Texas (26)		
Utah (4)		
Vermont (3)		
Virginia (12)		
Washington (9)		
West Virginia (6)		
Wisconsin (11)		
Wyoming (3)		
Virginia (12)		

*Based on the 1970 Census


WASH. 9
ORE. 6
CAL. 45
NEV. 3
IDA. 4
MONT. 4
WYO. 3
UTAH 4
ARIZ. 6
COLO. 7
N.M. 4
N.D. 3
S.D. 4
NEB. 5
KAN. 7
OKLA. 8
TEXAS 26
MINN. 10
IOWA 8
MO. 12
ARK. 6
LA. 10
WIS. 11
ILL. 26
MICH. 21
IND. 13
OHIO 25
KY. 9
TENN. 10
MISS. 7
ALA. 9
GA. 12
FLA. 17
S.C. 8
N.C. 13
VA. 12
W.VA. 6
PA. 27
N.Y. 41
VT. 3
N.H. 4
ME. 4
MASS. 14
R.I. 4
CONN. 8
N.J. 17
DEL. 3
MD. 10
D.C. 3
AL. 3
HAWAII 4
CARTER
REAGAN

ELECTION ACTIVITIES

* Give each student an electoral votes map. Shortly before election day, students should color the states blue that they predict Carter will win. Color the states they predict Reagan will win in red. Color in the key blue and red. Under the map title, students should write "Predicted by. . . . . and his/her name.

  After election day, students should color in the Carter states green and the Reagan states orange. Students should examine the results and their predictions.

* Use a refrigerator cardboard carton to make a voting booth. Before students enter the voting booth, they must register their name and grade level with the election officials seated nearby.

* If possible, the day after the election watch television to view the commentaries, the victory speech, the concession speech, etc.

* Before the election day, each student could ask a first grader "What does the President do?" The students should print up the answers, print the first name and age of the first grader, and make a display of the answers.

Teacher Idea

CAMPAIGN COUNTDOWN

Post questions on the 14 school days right before the election for students to research.

1. Which state has the most electoral votes? (California)
2. What is a Presidential candidate's running mate called? (the vice-presidential candidate)
3. Find out what the meanings of:

   DARK HORSE (candidate about whom little is known)
   FAVORITE SON (candidate favored by a certain state)
4. What area has three electoral votes even though it is not a state? (Washington D. C.)
5. How many electoral votes does a candidate need in order to win? (270)
6. How many states have the minimum number of three electoral votes? (6)
7. What is the fewest number of states a candidate can win and still be elected? (11)
8. When are national elections held? (on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November)
9. Which one President held office without ever being elected to it? (Gerald Ford)
10. What is an endorsement? (When a person or organization states that he or she supports a candidate and urges other people to support that person too.)
11. Only one state touching the Gulf of Mexico has more than 20 electoral votes. Which one is it? (Texas)
12. How many eligible voters are there in the 1980 national election?
13. How many electoral votes does Iowa have? (8)
14. What do you know about John Anderson?

ELECTION '80

I. Write in the correct numbers on blanks a-h at the left.

a._____
b._____
c._____
d._____
e._____
f._____
g._____
h._____

1. The President's term is for (a) years. He can serve only (b) terms. A man running for President has to be at least (c) years old.

2. There are (d) members in the House of Representatives. Their term lasts for (e) years.

3. There are (f) members in the Senate. Their term lasts for (g) years.

4. In the 1980 Presidential election, Iowa has (h) electoral votes.

II. Circle the correct answer:

5. Presidential elections are held: (a) the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; (b) the first Tuesday in November; (c) always on November 5.

6. The man elected President will take office on: (a) January 1, 1981; (b) January 20, 1981; (c) December 15, 1980

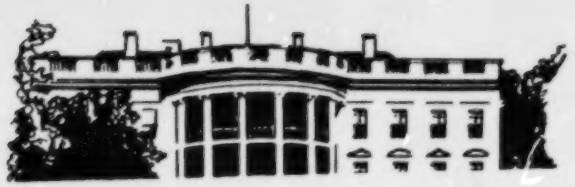
7. The Oath of Office will be given by: (a) the Senate majority leader; (b) the mayor of Washington, D. D.; (c) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

8. The total number of electoral votes is: (a) 435; (b) 100; (c) 538.

9. When a president takes office, the celebration is called: (a) his inauguration; (b) his initiation; (c) Presidents Day.

10. The state that currently has the most electoral votes is: (a) New York; (b) California; (c) Texas.

11. Write down how the electoral vote total is determined.



OUR PRESIDENTS

	Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Political Party	Term of Office	Occupation After Presidency
1st	George Washington	Feb.22,1732	Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Va.	Federalist	1789-1797	Planter
2nd	John Adams	Oct.30,1735	Braintree (now Quincy) Mass.	Federalist	1797-1801	Writer
3rd	Thomas Jefferson	Apr.13,1743	Albemarie County,Va.	Democratic-Republican	1801-1809	Retired
4th	James Madison	Mar.16,1751	Port Conway, Va.	Democratic-Republican	1809-1817	Retired
5th	James Monroe	Apr.28,1758	Westmoreland County, Va.	Democratic-Republican	1817-1825	Writer
6th	John Quincy Adams	July 11,1767	Braintree(now Quincy) Mass.	Democratic-Republican	1825-1829	United States representative
7th	Andrew Jackson	Mar.15,1767	Waxhaw Settlement, S.C.	Democratic	1829-1837	Retired
8th	Martin Van Buren	Dec.5,1782	Kinderhook, N.Y.	Democratic	1837-1841	Retired
9th	William H.Harrison	Feb.9,1773	Charles City County, Va.	Whig	1841	Died in Office
10th	John Tyler	Mar.29,1790	Charles City County, Va.	Whig	1841-1845**	Lawyer
11th	James K. Polk	Nov.2,1795	near Pineville,N.C.	Democratic	1845-1849	Retired
12th	Zachary Taylor	Nov.24.1784	near Barboursville, Va.	Whig	1849-1850	Died in Office
13th	Millard Fillmore	Jan.7,1800	Locke, N.Y.	Whig	1850-1853**	University Chancellor
14th	Franklin Pierce	Nov.23, 1804	Hillsboro,N.H.	Democratic	1853-1857	Retired
15th	James Buchanan	Apr.23,1791	Stony Batter,Pa.	Democratic	1857-1861	Writer
16th	Abraham Lincoln	Feb.12,1809	near present-day Hodgenville,Ky.	Republican	1861-1865*	Died in Office
17th	Andrew Johnson	Dec.29,1808	Raleigh, N.C.	National Union	1865-1869**	United States Senator
18th	Ulysses S.Grant	Apr.27,1822	Point Pleasant, Ohio	Republican	1869-1877	Writer
19th	Rutherford B.Hayes	Oct.4,1822	Deleware,Ohio	Republican	1877-1881	Retired

*Assassinated ** Succeeded to the Presidency because of the President's death

OUR PRESIDENTS (cont.)

	Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Political Party	Term of Office	Occupation After Presidency
20th	James A.Garfield	Nov.19,1831	Orange, Ohio	Republican	1881*	Died in office
21st	Chester A.Arthur	Oct.5,1830	Fairfield,Vt.	Republican	1881-1885**	Lawyer
22nd& 24th	Grover Cleveland	Mar.18,1837	Caldwell,N.J.	Democratic	1885-1889 1893-1897	Retired
23rd	Benjamin Harrison	Aug.20,1833	North Bend,Ohio	Republican	1889-1893	Lawyer
25th	William McKinley	Jan.29,1843	Niles, Ohio	Republican	1897-1901*	Died in office
26th	Theodore Roosevelt	Oct.27,1858	New York,N.Y.	Republican	1901-1909**	Writer
27th	William H. Taft	Sept.15,1857	Cincinnati,Ohio	Republican	1909-1913	U.S.Supreme Court Chief Justice
28th	Woodrow Wilson	Dec.28,1856	Staunton,Va.	Democratic	1913-1921	Lawyer
29th	Warren G. Harding	Nov.2,1865	Corsica (now Blooming Grove, Ohio	Republican	1921-1923	Died in office
30th	Calvin Coolidge	July 4,1872	Plymouth Notch,Vt.	Republican	1923-1929**	Writer
31st	Herbert C.Hoover	Aug.10,1874	West Branch,Iowa	Republican	1929-1933	Writer
32nd	Franklin D.Roosevelt	Jan.30,1882	Hyde Park, N.Y.	Democratic	1933-1945	Died in office
33rd	Harry S.Truman	May 8,1884	Lamar, Mo.	Democratic	1945-1953**	Writer
34th	Dwight D.Eisenhower	Oct.14,1890	Denison,Tex.	Republican	1953-1961	Writer
35th	John F.Kennedy	May 29,1917	Brookline,Mass.	Democratic	1961-1963*	Died in office
36th	Lyndon B.Johnson	Aug.27,1908	near Stonewall,Tex.	Democratic	1963-1969**	Writer
37th	Richard M.Nixon	Jan.9,1913	Yorba Linda,Calif.	Republican	1969-1974	Writer
38th	Gerald R.Ford	July 14,1913	Omaha, Nebr.	Republican	1974-1977	Lawyer
39th	James E.Carter	Oct.1,1924	Plains, Ga.	Democratic	1977-	

*Assassinated **Succeeded to the Presidency because of the President's death

HIDDEN PRESIDENTS

Directions: Try to find last names of the U.S. Presidents by combining words or parts of words. These words must be in the same part of the sentence. Underline the answer.

Example: The father said, "John, son, I want you to come here."

1. Will you strum and play the guitar?
2. Ann, will you do the washing tonight?
3. The picture was taken near a dam site.
4. Father said, "Do not play jacks on the busy sidewalk."
5. They are working in the sugar field.
6. The animal is mad - - - is on the war path.
7. "Ho, ho, ho, over the bridge I go!" said the Big Billy Goat Gruff.
8. Shall we dance the polka?
9. Do not take her acceptance for granted.
10. Shall I fill more of the basket with corn?
11. "Ha, ha, ha, yes, that's just what he said,"replied the man.
12. Sky diving is fun for daring people.
13. They watched the sport after they ate lunch.
14. He went to art, hurrying down the hall.
15. He has taken Ned yearly to the mountains.
16. The girl wanted to have her ears pierced.
17. He tried to pull the horse before the cart - er, I mean the horses.
18. "Jeff --er, son, come here," said the father.
19. The teacher refused the offer, so she said, "Nix on that idea."
20. The hard, ingrown toenail was painful.

Make up one of your own: _____

_____

PRESIDENTS PUZZLE

PRESIDENTS NAME FIND

W J M N O S R E F F E J T U H A D N

R O L Y A T X O D L E I F R A G N E

K U T R U M A N O S M A D A Y Q A R

K L H F H A R R I S O N C V E M L U

J I O T A P K E N N E D Y R S C E B

M A D P R T A G J F I V E S E K V N

C O C D R A R O O S E V E L T I E A

O S N K I B U C H A N A N L O N L V

O U T R S J O H N S O N N Y T L C G

L I N C O L N E S R E V O O H E T N

W I L S N E N M O N N I X S E Y O I

D R O F S M A E N O S L I W L P A D

G R A N T D O R E W O H N E S I E R

R E T C A R T E R U H T R A E C E A

N O T G N I H S A W N O S I D A M H

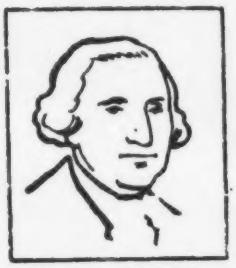
E C O O L I D G E R O M L L I F H O

Circle the last names of the Presidents. A single letter may be part of two names.

"I do solemly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Presidential Oath of Office

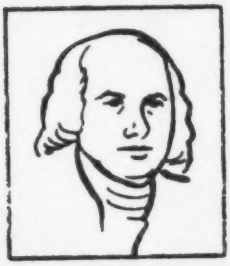
Can you unscramble the last names of these Presidents?



NSIGWTOHNA

ASMDA

REOJFNEFS



DOMSINA

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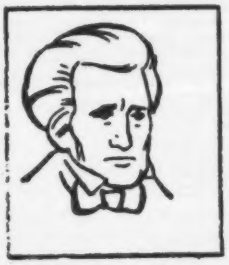
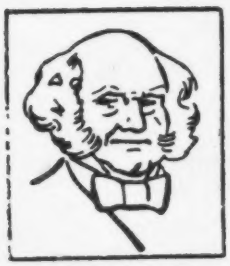


CAMJOSN



RNUVAEBN

RRHASINO

YLTER

PKOL

ATROLY

LIFELORM

PIEREC

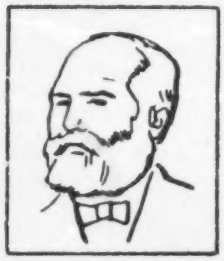
ANCANHUB

ONLLNIC

HSONJON

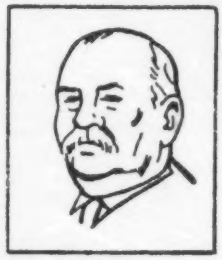
TGNAR

SHEYA



ERGDAIFL

URRTHA



LLNAVEEDC

SRAIHRON

YNILMECK

STLROVEEO

FTTA

SWONIL

NGIRHDA

ELCIODGO

ORVEHO

SEVOOTREL

MAURTN

NOESIEEWRH

NEKDYEN

NSOHJNO

OINXN

RDFO

TRRACE

*from American History Activity Book, Dell Pub. Co.,New York,N.Y. 10017, 1976

STUDY ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

1. Write for booklets about the Presidents. You may order a maximum of 50 from:

   John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company
   200 Berkeley Street
   Boston, Massachusetts 02117

2. Area 7 has sound-films that may be checked out.

3. After completing a general overview of the Presidents, students could choose one man to research. Students should each choose a different man. The categories they need to include are:

   - Boyhood and family
   - Education
   - Early career
   - Military service (if any)
   - Adult family life
   - Events of Presidency
   - Later life

In their biographies, students should use several sources of information, then write summaries for each category. After the teacher has proofread the rough drafts, the students may write the final copy. Students may wish to include charts of information to accompany their report. Students may use the overhead or opaque projector to make an outline picture of the President for a booklet cover.

Teacher Color

WHICH U. S. PRESIDENT . . . .

1. . . . was elected to the office four times?_____
2. . . . was the only one to resign from office?_____
3. . . . was an important general during World War II?_____
4. . . . was an unelected President?_____
5. . . . was an important general during the Civil War?_____
6. . . . was from Independence, Missouri?_____
7. . . . was paralyzed as the result of polio?_____
8. . . . was in office when Iowa was admitted to the Union?_____
9. . . . served two terms, but his terms were not together?_____
10. . . . was referred to as F.D.R.?_____
11. . . . was a bachelor?_____
12. . . . spent his boyhood in Iowa?_____
13. . . . said, "Speak softly and carry a big stick?_____
14. . . . was nicknamed "Silent Cal" because he was a man of few words?_____
15. . . . was President during World War I?_____
16. . . . was nicknamed Ike?_____
17. . . . These two Presidents were father and son._____
_____
18. . . . were grandfather and grandson._____
_____
19. . . . were cousins._____
20. . . . was married while in the White House._____
21. . . . the oath of office was given to him by his father after President Harding died._____
22. . . . the same last name of two Presidents who took office after the man before them was assassinated?_____
23. . . . These four Presidents' profiles are carved on Mt. Rushmore.
_____
24. . . . the first name of six Presidents._____

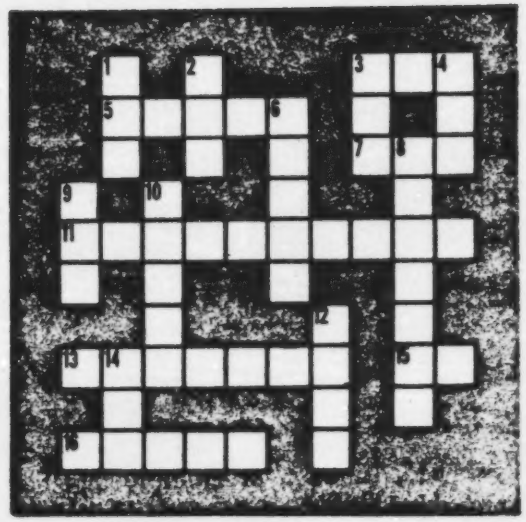
SCORE: _____ points out of 29 possible.

Lincoln Crossword

Fill in the spaces in the crossword puzzle ~~on the opposite page~~ from the clues given about Lincoln.

Across:

3. The sweetheart of his youth: _____ Rutledge.
5. The President's assassin was the actor John Wilkes _____.
7. Before he became an attorney he had to study _____.
11. His most famous speech was the _____ Address.
13. He was born on the _____ of February, 1809.
15. His initials are _____.
16. His general who later became President was _____.



Down:

1. Lincoln's nickname: _____.
2. He was born in a _____ cabin.
3. He said: "You can't fool _____ of the people _____ of the time . . ."
4. He was postmaster in _____ Salem, IL.
6. He said: "A _____ divided . . . cannot stand."
8. His first name in full: _____.
9. Complete: "Fourscore and seven years _____."
10. He was born in the _____ of Kentucky.
12. He was _____ by 5 Across.
14. He was President during the Civil _____.

* from Puzzle Fun, by Gerard Mosler, Scholastic Book Services, New York, 1973.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL QUOTATIONS

1. "The man who is dishonest as a statesman would be a dishonest man in any station." - Jefferson
2. "Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom." - Jefferson
3. "No person was ever honored for what he received. Honor has been the reward for what he gave." - Calvin Coolidge
4. "We believe that the only whole man is a free man." - Franklin Roosevelt
5. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." - Franklin Roosevelt
6. "A well-instructed people alone can be permanently a free people." James Madison
7. "A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American." - Woodrow Wilson
8. "Life does not consist in thinking; it consists in acting." Woodrow Wilson
9. "Where the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe." - T. Jefferson
10. "Real security will be found only in law and justice." - H.Truman
11. "If one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none is left to pay the debts." - Lincoln
12. "We often repent of what we have said, but never, never, of that which we have not." - Jefferson
13. "No one knows how I hate making speeches." - Coolidge
14. "Nothing else in the world is standing still except the Standpatters." - Wilson
15. "Poets may be born, but success is made." - J. Garfield
16. "I have no expectation of making a hit every time I come to bat." - F. Roosevelt
17. "We must use time as a tool, not as a couch. We must carve our own destiny." - J. Kennedy
18. "Truth will ultimately prevail where there is pains to bring it to light." - Washington
19. "I have faith in the people. The danger is in their being misled. Let them know the truth and the country is safe." - Lincoln
20. "Truth is found when men are free to pursue it." - F. Roosevelt
21. "The nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten." Coolidge
22. "Victory and defeat are each of the same price." - Jefferson
23. "Real security will be found only in law and justice." - Harry Truman
24. "I emphatically believe in unselfishness, but I also believe that it is a mistake to let other people grow selfish." - T.Roosevelt

25. "The ballot is stronger than the bullet." - Lincoln

26. "Character is the most precious asset of our country." - Hoover

27. "It has always seemed to me that common sense is the real solvent for the nations' problems at all times - common sense and hard work." - Coolidge

28. "There is always another crisis around the corner." - Truman

29. "I don't believe that criticism that is honest and fair hurts anybody." - Dwight Eisenhower

30. "The Constitution was not meant to hold the government back to the time of horses and wagons.

31. "A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal." - William McKinley.

32. "We find every truly great man identified with some special cause. His purposes are steadfastly set in some definite direction." Woodrow Wilson

33. "No man is great who think himself so, and no man is good who does not strive to secure the happiness and comfort of others." Woodrow Wilson

34. "Most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be." Lincoln

35. "The lesson of history is rarely learned by the actors themselves." James Garfield

36. "History is made only by action." - Calvin Coolidge

37. "History cannot be rewritten by wishful thinking." - F. Roosevelt

38. "Nobody can acquire honor by doing what is wrong." - Jefferson

39. "An individual, thinking himself injured, makes more noise than a state." - Jefferson

40. "I believe in individualism up to the point where the individuals start to operate at the expense of society." - Franklin Roosevelt

41. "I have always found that mercy bears richer fruits than strict justice." - Lincoln

42. "To be a good and useful citizen of this democracy you must have contact with many kinds of men." - Woodrow Wilson

43. "The workingmen are the basis of all governments, for the plain reason that they are the more numerous." - Lincoln

44. "A good leader can't get too far ahead of his followers." F. Roosevelt

45. We must make the best of Mankind as they are, since we cannot have them as we wish." - Washington

46. "No government can continue good but under the control of the people." - T. Jefferson

ANSWERS:

Election Dictionary

1. incumbent
2. lame duck
3. straight ticket
4. dark horse
5. absentee
6. draft
7. minority
8. landslide
9. nomination
10. third party
11. turnout

Election '80 Quiz

I.
a. 4
b. 2
c. 35
d. 435
e. 2
f. 100
g. 6
h. 8

II.
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. b

Hidden Presidents

1. Truman
2. Washington
3. Adams
4. Jackson
5. Garfield
6. Madison
7. Hoover
8. Polk
9. Grant
10. Fillmore
11. Hayes
12. Ford
13. Taft
14. Arthur
15. Kennedy
16. Pierce
17. Carter
18. Jefferson
19. Nixon
20. Harding

Which U. S. President . . .

1. Franklin Roosevelt
2. Nixon
3. Eisenhower
4. Ford (or Washington
5. Grant
6. Truman
7. F. Roosevelt
8. Polk
9. Cleveland
10. F. Roosevelt
11. Buchanan
12. Hoover
13. T. Roosevelt
14. Coolidge
15. Wilson
16. Eisenhower
17. John Adams, John Quincy Adams
18. William Henry Harrison
    Benjamin Harrison
19. T. & F. Roosevelt
20. Cleveland
21. Coolidge
22. Johnson
23. Lincoln, Jefferson, T.Roosevelt
    Washington
24. James